Then the bill reduces the duty on ready-made clothing. Are these articles which the laborers of the country import? Why, they would not wear such things if you would give them to them. More than a million of dollars worth of these articles, made up in Europe ready for Americans to put on, come in now every year. Look at the condition of those whose living is derived from making up such articles here among ourselves—many of them poor females, who are glad to get this work that they may earn bread by it, (and they can earn no more)—many of them orphans, who water their work with more)—many of them orphans, who water their work with their tears; some who labor for sick mothers, and others for helpless little brothers and sisters. These must be turned out of employment by this bill and left to starve. And that is a

democratic bill—a bill to benefit the poor.

But that is not the worst of it. We are to use goods made abroad that we may make the laborers of Europe rich, so that they may consume our breadstuffs. For this purpose we lower the price of the labor of our own people; and that is the way in which this bill is to protect our mechanics, our handi-

eraft men.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Just so it was under all previous tariff

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know that. I am far from ad-Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know that. I am far from admitting any such thing. During the last Presidential canvass we must all remember that the papers were filled with denunciations of the law of 1842, because it did not make sufficient discrimination between imported woollens and imported ready-made clothing: it gave but ten per cent. to protect the labor of our own people; and I was applied to to tell why this was so. Well, that bill, though thus fiercely denounced, did make some discrimination in favor of our own labor; but this bill, this new democratic bill, puts our own labor down to encourage the foreign in preference. Look at the shoemakers. They are inmocratic bill. puts our own labor down to encourage the foreign in preference. Look at the shoemakers. They are independent of this bill, the Senator says. Well; but still it provides a benefit for them among the other artisans of the country; and the benefit is to let in French boots and slippers at reduced duties. Does the Illinois farmer, that the Senator told us about, wear French slippers? Do the people of the valley of the Mississippi, who the gentleman thinks are to be made by this bill, do they follow the plough in French boots? Why, before they had made one furrough across a good sized field they would be burst out. [A laugh.] French slippers—to benefit our laboring men! The truth is the bill. slippers—to benefit our laboring men! The truth is, the bill, from beginning to end, takes off duties on finery and increases duties on raw material. That is its character through But the Senator says that it puts only five per cent. on the naw materials, and that is a mere trifle. The Senator was pro-bably not in his seat when I read the statements in regard to micals. The article of crude brimstone (a large comour chemicals. The arcted of traue brimsone (a large component in gunpowder) was by the law of 1842 admitted free of duty; in this bill it pays a duty of fifteen per cent. Bleaching powders, that formerly paid one cent. now pay ten.

But I will not pursue this further. And now one word as to the effect of discharging the Committee on Finance from

he instructions of the Senate.

The honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) says there is not time to prepare a new bill, such as shall meet the exigencies of the country; that there is not time to form an opinion as to what amount of revenue will be needed; and that there is not time to find out what are and what are not raw materials used by American manufacturers. And the main ground taken by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Lewis) was, that the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. J. M. CLATTON,) who moved the resolutions of instruction, declared that he did so in the hope of thereby defeating the bill. I admit that if the committee shall honestly carry out the instructions m by the Senate, the present bill will be defeated; because the instructions go to change the entire character of the bill. They will produce a bill that shall let in raw material from abroad free of duty, and shall raise the requisite revenue on the other articles. If the order of the Sen revenue on the other articles. It the order of the Senate is fulfilled, we shall get a good bill. This is a perfectly legitimate mode of improving a pending bill. It is only taking it in the aggregate, instead of taking it in detail; it is only amending the bill by a committee, instead of amending it in Committee of the Whole. The first resolution required such an alteration as might easily have been finished in two hours. And such was the intention of those who voted for it. The second branch of the instructions required the exercise of judgment and reflection. But what tariff bill does not require these faculties to prepare it? But all that is required to pro-duce a bill like this is a total absence both of knowledge of the subject and of judgment to act upon it—a spirit of reckless during, which is ready to plunge blindfold into a sea of untried experiment. Is that the way in which the committee wants to avoid taking the time requisite to prepare a national bill? It is a fatal alternative

wants to avoid taking the time requisite to prepare a national bill? It is a fatal alternative.

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Lewis) told us that he had made up his opinion as to the amount of revenue the new bill is to produce; and so the Senator from South Carolina says he has. He says he has a strong opinion on the lina says he has. He says he has a strong opinion on the subject; and that strong opinion is, that the new hill will produce as much revenue as the tariff of 1842; and we know what that brings. If so, then the committee will have nothing to do but to deduct from that amount the loss of revenue. nue occasioned by diminishing the duties on the raw materials, and add the balance upon the remaining articles in the bill. Will this require so very long a time?

It has been said by the Senator from Missouri that this is

fuse to recommit the bill, we must therefore take the bill just as it stands, without any amendment. Now, I shall feel constrained to offer some amendments to it myself. I am very unwilling to see the interests and the business of our mechanic cutup, as they will be, by the roots, on the pretext that the existing tariff is solely for the benefit of the monopolists. It will be a poor compensation to them, when their business is ruined, to tell them that your blow was not aimed at them, but at Lowell. Lowell is beyond your reach—a manufacturer but at Lowell. Lowell is beyond your reach—a manufacturer who has attained such strength and maturity, that he can invest a million of dollars in a single establishment, may smile at your talk about capitalists, "bloated" or other. No; it is not Lowell you can injure and totally destroy many a young and enterprising man, who is just beginning to establish himself in a profitable business. To him this bill will be as certain and as swift destruction as the bolt of

I had hoped that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Jan-NASIN) would have tried at least to modify this bill in some of its worst features, and I still am not without that hope.
[Here the chamber resounded with cries for the question-]
Mr. ARCHER referred to the remark of Mr. Bennon, that the real issue upon the bill depended on the vote to discharge the committee. In that he was perfectly correct; it did so depend; but why? The Senate had determined by their act of instruction that the issue should be made on such a bill as these instructions would produce. The committee said that the issue should be on the bill as it stood. And now the question was whether the will of the Senate or the will of this com-

made. The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearee, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—26.

So the ninth section was stricken out.

Mr. R. JOHNSON then offered the following resolution:

Mr. R. JOHNSON then offered the following resolution

"That the bill be committed to a Special Committee, with astructions to remove the new duties imposed by said bill in Il cases where any foreign raw material is taxed to the preju-

all cases where any foreign raw material is taxed to the prejudice of any mechanic or manufacturer, so that no other or higher duty shall be collected on any such raw material than is provided by the act of 30th August, 1542."

The resolution having been read, Mr. J. said that the resolution moved yesterday by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. J. M. CLATTON) proposed to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to amend it in two respects. The first was to remove the tax which the bill proposed to impose on raw material formerly free, and to reduce the taxes where they were so imposed to the standard of the law of 1842. The other was to distribute the duties in such a manuer as should raise an amount of revenue sufficient to law of 1842. The other was to distribute the duties in such a manner as should raise an amount of revenue sufficient to meet the exigencies of the country. He understood the chairman of the committee to say that it was impossible for the committee now to discharge their duty, and the Senator from Mis-issippi had placed himself on the ground of inability from want of time to comply with the second branch of the instructions. To remove the necessity for making that effort, Mr. J. had prepared the present resolution.

Mr. McDUFFIE suggested that the resolution was not in order.

on Finance had just been discharged.

Mr. HUNTINGTON said it referred to a different subject The resolution of yesterday referred to graduating duties so a

of a word about revenue.

Mr. COLQUITT suggested that the resolution of yeste day had been divided, and that, though one part of it referred to revenue, the other had respect to raw material, and was

lentical with that now offered.

Mr. JOHNSON said that this resolution differed from ther in this. The other was directed to the Com Finance, this proposed the raising of a Special Committee.

Mr. LEWIS hoped the question would not be taken, a
one of their friends was absent. [A laugh, and cries of

question," "question."]
Mr. LEWIS. 1 move a call of the House. Mr. WEBSTER. No such motion is known to our rules

Mr. LEWIS. It does not require a rule. Mr. HANNEGAN. I move a call of the House.

Several Senators here said that the rules of the Sens t recognise the right in any member to have the Senate

Mr. CALHOUN said there had been several instant which such a call had been ordered.

Mr. McDUFFIE said that if there never had been any, ower was inherent in the body to regulate at any tim ode of its own proceeding.

Mr. LEWIS renewed his motion that there be a call of the The VICE PRESIDENT thereupon put the

whether there should be a call, and it was gative. question was then put on adopting the resolution

ed by Mr. R. Johnson, and it was decided as follows : ed by Mr. R. Johnson, and it-was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden,
Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead,
Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster,
and Woodbridge—27.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis,
McDuffle, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Furney, Westeott, and Yulee—27.

Westcott, and Yulee-27.

The VICE PRESIDENT said that the Chair had bee taken by surprise, not having expected a tie vote, except on the issue which had been promised by the Senator from Ten-nessee, (Mr. Jarnagin.) As he could not now give his reason on that issue, he should abstain, for the present; and, in the mean while, should vote no. So the resolution of Mr. Jounson was rejected.

The question now recurring on the concurrence by the Senate on the amendment adopted as in Committee of the Whole, viz. to strike out the ninth se

Mr. WESTCOTT observed that the amendment was an important character, and he thought ought not to prevail.

After this bill and its friends had been denounced in the manner all had heard, he thought that the Administration ought not to be deprived of the necessary means for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill. Gentlemen who were opposed to it were desirous of mutilating it, and seemed willing to take the engage. take the responsibility of preventing it from going into opera-tion successfully. Were they willing to divide the responsi-bility of this measure with the friends of the bill? Such must necessarily be the effect of this amendment. The section had been inserted with the express view of providing an additional guard against the perpetration of frauds on the revenue, and

guard against the perpetration of frauds on the revenue, and he thought it ought to be retained.

Mr. WEBSTER said that the Senator from South Caroina (Mr. McDurrik) had defended the provision in this seclina (Mr. McDurrix) had defended the provision in this sec-tion, on the ground that it was not imperative, but merely optional and discretionary; that the Secretary of the Trea-sury was not required to make these seizures, but was only empowered to do so in cases when he might deem it neces-sary. When this was not resorted to, and frauds were at-tempted, the law, as it stood, forfeited the goods; but this section empowered the Secretary, at his mere pleasure, to re-lieve his personal and political friends from such forfeiture, and secure to them the amount of their own false valuation with five per cent. additional. Who could plead in favor of conferring a power like this?

onferring a power like this?
The question was taken on concurring, and carried without a count. The question then recurring on the engross-ment of the amendment and on ordering the bill to its third

reading—
Mr. CRITTENDEN said that, before that question was

min we mer speed it the promise of marchiters.

The shadow of the promise of marchiters we will be added to the promise of the

ote for no amendment from any quarter.

Mr. CAMERON said he could not tell what course might be pursued by other Senators; he considered it his duty to support no bill but one which should protect the industry of his country, and if this bill should be left in such a form that its provisions would be injurious to all those interests, he must be constrained to vote against it. He wished a decision of

he Senate on the amendment he had proposed.

The question being now put on the amendment moved by
Mr. Camenon, it was rejected without a count.

[Loud cries for the question.]
Mr. CAMERON said he must move a further amount to the bill in the shape of a proviso, as follows:

"Provided, That this act shall only be so construed in regard to the duties on coal, and iron and all the kinds and manufactures of iron, as to reduce the duties thereon to a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. below the duties imposed thereon by the act of 30th of August, 1842."

On this amendment he requested the yeas and nays, but On this amendment he could be senate refused to order them.

And the question being put, the amendment was rejected. The question now coming up on ordering the bill to it

The VICE PRESIDENT rose, and in a voice of great clear ness and decision, which was listened to in breathless silence, delivered the following expose of the vote he was about to

delivered the following expose of the vote he was about to give:

"The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

"Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and, I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I must be hazarded.

"The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their Government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is as certained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubt edly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. T my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great exteut, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That ma-jority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other House of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan, and Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Vermont) are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee, and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the National Legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutionfacts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitu al objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of

official veto, the general will.
"The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutions power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high du-ties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of hightaxation has prevailed, with fluctuations of success and failtaxation has prevailed, with fluctuations of success and failto be so, and it will be so. The bill goes into effect on the
as ever; and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if
the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the
stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power, by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the innued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "infant" manufactures, especially

this manner.

Mr. CLAYTON. To whom shall I address myself? The

Vice President has the decisive vote. To whom else could I make my appeal?

Mr. ALLEN here rose and said that the Presiding Officer

of the Senate had no vote.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON. He may have, and, if there is: Mr. J. M. CLAYTON. He may have, and, if there is a tie, he will have a vote. Certainly no man can purpose to be more delicate and respectful in any language I may address to the Presiding Officer of this body than myself. I am incapable of insulting the Vice President of the United States while presiding over the Senate; but I am perfectly in order, and in the exercise of an undoubted right, when I address arguments to him, the tendency of which is to influence a vote he may be called to give. This is all I mean to do, and I shall do so with the most perfect and entire respect.

be called to give. This is all I mean to do, and I shall do so with the most perfect and entire respect.

I say, then, sir, that I have had some opportunity of knowing what were the opinions of your own political friends in regard to your sentiments on the subject of protection. I took somewhat of an active part in the late Presidential canvass, and I can with all truth say that I have never heard any man, Whig or Democrat, speak of your otherwise than as a firm friend of the protective policy.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I call the Senator to order.

Mr. SEVIER. The Senator is certainly out of order in directing any personal appeal or argument to the Vice Presidential.

directing any personal appeal or argument to the Vice President, because it is obvious that that gentleman, as Presiding Officer of the body, has no power to reply.

Mr. BERRIEN hoped that his friend from Delaware would be the contract of the president of the body.

Mr. BERRIEN hoped that his friend from Delaware would abstain. The argument adduced by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Skyles) was unanswerable. The Presiding Officer had not the right of reply.

Mr. CLAYTON. The Vice President has exercised the right of addressing the Senate and the country, and I might insist upon my right to answer, but I will yield what I esteem my right, because I desire no unpleasant scene here.

It is the will of the People which is to govern us; so we are took to discuss the merits of measures—the will of the People which is to govern us; so we are took to discuss the merits of measures—the will of the People which is to govern us; so we are

told we are not to discuss the merits of measures—the will of frain fro Mr. NILES) have made their appeal to that will, and desi as a test of it that the final decision on this bill shall be pos-coned until December next. In the meanwhile numerou

poned until December next. In the meanwhile numerous elections must take place, and, beyond all peradventure, the policy of this bill will form one leading question in the canvass We shall have during the next three months an opportunity of ascertaining what the will of the people is. All the Sena will. I shall not discuss the merits of the bill: I am ready to vote on it now. It is not I that ask for the delay; but I pu it to gentlemen on the other side to say whether the requ which has been made by the Senator from Connecticut is r Mr. NILES here requested that the vote should be tak

by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered accordingly; and, bein taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 27, nays 28. So the motion

to postpone was not agreed to.

The question now recurred on the passage of the bill

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said that he regretted that fine action on this bill should not have been postponed according to the motion of the honorable Senator from Connecticut and, since he had mentioned that gentleman, he took this oc casion of rendering to him his thanks for the firmness, the vi gor, and the devotion with which he had supported the inter

ests of his constituents and of the country.

But (said Mr. W.) I rise chiefly to say that a great duty will devolve on both Houses at the commencement of the next session, just the same as if the motion of the honorable Senator had prevailed. Had his motion been adopted, this bill would have come up for discussion as soon as we should re-assem ble. And I tell gentlemen on the other side that the Presi dent's signature to this bill will not be dry till a determina tion will be entered into, far and wide, to bring it under the

design was to foster feeble "infant" manufactures, especially do not know the people between here and Maine—I speak, of such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design the people have persevered until, with some but not weighty exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded, and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal consentition. and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal competition.

"The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly-respected portion of our fellow-citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

"It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which every where ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation—nay, by scrupulous tenless, be characterized by moderation—nay, by scrupulous tenless, be characterized by moderation—nay, by scrupulous tenless, and to enter with confidence in the people and I shall address it, of course, to my own people—they will be united in calling on this very Congress to reverse its decision. There are people in the country who think they have been deceived; and they say, that they have been deceived once is the fault of others; if they are deceived as second time, it will be their own. A great portion of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature are to be elected before December. Gentlemen who have voted for this bill will go home, and there they will be preding a second time, it will be their own. A great portion of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature are to be elected before December. Gentlemen who have voted for this bill will go home, and there they will be preding a second time, it will be their own. A great portion of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature are to be elected before December. Gentlemen who have voted for this bill will go home, and there they will be pre

ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation—nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently; and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but, viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast concerning them. Public sentiment is excited on this subject. body—not one! Can gentlemen believe that the great mass of the people will not be able to see that the measure has been brought about by certain political disappointments and extraordinary proceedings in the Legislature? Most certainly they will. They cannot but see and feel in a matter so nearly concerning them. Public sentiment is excited on this subject I venture to say that on two points public opinion is settled but, viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more

the labor of foreign countries against that of our own. Let Mr. McDUFFIE here rose and said he thought it was carcely in order to address the Vice President personally in

[Loud cries for the question.] Mr. HUNTINGTON said he would detain the Senate by Mr. HUNTINGTON said he would detain the Senate but a moment. [Cries of "Question! Question!"] He did not rise to delay action on this bill; he knew it was determined on, and must take place; but to unite with his honorable colleague (Mr. Niles) in entering here the solemn protest of the Commonwealth they unitedly represented against this bill, it soljects and its effects, in breaking down the prosperity of the people of their State. Mr. H. said he differed from his colleague on political questions, but on this they united in speaking the wishes of their people. And he here told gentlemen that those people would, in every constitutional and legal way, stand up in defence of their rights, and would apply the remedy for their wrongs. He should go home and tell his people what was said here, and show them that this was a bill which went to cut down their labor for the benefit of laborers on the other side of the water. Mr. H. said that he had lived in a State which did not abound in rich capitalists; the body of those he represented consisted of farmers, mechanics, laborin a State which did not abound in rich capitalists; the body of those he represented consisted of farmers, mechanics, laborers, and a few merchants; and they were all arrayed in the deepest and most determined hostility to this measure and the whole system on which it was founded. They were the men who followed the plough, who wielded the hammer, who wrought at the anvil and in the workshop. From these men, and such as these, this bill took their food, their clothing, their comforts, and the means of educating their children. In the name of that people, who had been forced to enter into many of these branches of industry by the action of Congress itself, and who were now to be thrown upon the world without bread or the means of obtaining it, he united with his colleague in entering a solemn protest against this destructive league in entering a solemn protest against this destructive measure. The bill was inevitably destined to be repealed; but, in the meanwhile, many would be reduced by it to beg-

Mr. SIMMONS said he concurred with the Senator fro Massachusetts as to the effect of this bill upon the public mind.
That effect had not been over-stated. Yet he could not re-Where was the man who would now come forward and act like a man in favor of his country? He knew there were considerations which in this matter operated on gentlemen who agreed with him in opinion and in feeling as to the bill; yet he could not but still hope that, even in this last moment, some might be found who would throw aside a mere abstract notion about the force of instructions, and act like men. If the would do this, the ruin might yet be arrested.

The question was now taken, and decided by yeas ays as follows: YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bag by, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Col-quitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarna-gin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westeott, and Yulee—28. NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cil-

ley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—27. So the bill was passed, as amended, and returned to the House of Representatives.

And the Senate adjourned.

The bill having been returned to the House of Repres atives on Wednesday for concurrence in the Senate's amend ment, the said amendment was concurred in by the House and the bill therefore only requires the signature of the Pre sident to become a law.

The following is the vote in the House of Representative n concurring in the Senate's amendment :

on concurring in the Senate's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Wm. G. Brown, Burt, Catheart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Cunmins, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Gordon, Hamlin, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, I. E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, James B. Hunt, Huatter, J. H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barelay Martin, Morris, Morse, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Pettit, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Reife, Rhett, Roberts, Jno. A. Rockwell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibhatts, Toombs, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey—115.

NAYS—Messrs, Abbott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashmun,

John, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Toombs, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Bell, James Black, Blanchard, Broadhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Edsall, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Giddings, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, D. P. King, P. King, T. B. King, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Long, McClean, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Niven, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, Root, Runk, Sehenck, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Tilden, Towns, Vance, Vinton, White, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Yost—92.

And so the amendment was concurred in.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS. We understand that Col. STERLING PRICE has notified his officers, and those who are to accompany his regiment, to be at Independence by the 1st day of August, as he expects the regiment to leave en route for Santa Fe, to join Gen. KRAR-NEY's command, within a few days after that time. It is reported that the applications to join this regiment, notwithstanding the humiliating terms on which they are compelled to go, numbers more than four thousand men. Truly may it be said the war fever prevails over the land. Out of the number proposing Col. PRICE has made his selections, and notified them

## POST OFFICE SUBLIME.

The English press, which laughs at Prince Albert's German wardrobe, the Royal Duke of Cam-bridge's speeches, Lord Brougham's bottle and nose, the Premier's embarrassments or blunders of any sort, all the peculiarities of John Bull himself, and even those of the two highest and most general ob-jects of its respect and affection, the Iron Duke and the Queen herself, has got hold of certain beauties of one of our Congressional reports, and is delight-ing itself very greatly with them. Its selection from these not very appropriate splendors is, indeed, not bad. They are certainly transcendant specimens of magniloquence, putting to shame even the grandeur of our Mexican friend, Gen. MICHELTORENO, when, marching to dispossess Com. Jones at Mon-tercy, he wished himself a thunderbolt. Longinus and Burke, in all that they writ on the sublime and beautiful, had never seen any thing like such flowers of the superlative as the following:

"The occupation of wild territory, which has been ince "The occupation of wild territory, which has been incessant and uninterrupted, proceeds with all the solemnity of a providential event. It is at this moment sweeping onward to the Pacific with accelerated activity and force, like a deluge of men rising unabatedly, and daily pushed onward by the hand of God. This deluge of human beings, which nothing interrupts, and no power can restrain, is easily understood. It has never been known to stop or recede; wherever it enters it occupies. We see countries more extensive than the empires of Alexander or Napoleon overrun and settled throughout in the life of a single generation. Obstructions disappear pires of Alexander or Napoleon overrun and settled throughout in the life of a single generation. Obstructions disappear before its rolling volume as stars are swallowed up by a thunder-cloud." "The Seminoles were pressed by encroaching settlements; the Government delayed the removal of that handful of Indians, and became compelled to wage a war desperately costly; whilst generals, furnished with magnificent armies, were, during eight years, defeated and held at bay." "Whilst a portion of Maine was sold for money, which our Government paid, the pioneers conquered and annexed the glorious territories of Pexas by immortal victories and consummate military prowess." "Causes very numerous and pressing are at this moment operating to drive ahead, with accelerated velocity, the rolling column of pioneers which is absorbing the vacant western half of the continent with a voracity to which the past furnishes no precedent. We behold the great American Republic become, in fact, the most powerful people among the nations of the earth; her commerce overreaching that of Great Britain herself in every sea, and that commerce only as yet in the sinewy vigor of the infant overreaching that of Great Britain herself in every sea, and that commerce only as yet in the sinewy vigor of the infant Hercules. The commerce of England has reached its culminating era. The vital sap imperceptibly stagnates, retaining only the fungous evergreen of the misletoe, and verging to the turning edge when fillows a headlong decadence. A tremulous fretful jealousy, common from the old towards the young, shakes this antique aristocracy. A helpless sense of growing decrepitude gnaws their vitals. \* War might precipitate into headlong and irretrievable disaster. America, by the ascending celerity of her progress, is daily placing all other nations far down the slope below, and rendering all rivalry impossible. Before they are aware of their feebleness, an unmeasured gulf yawns before them, not so much from their slowness as by the incalculable rapidity of our progress.

What longer binds us to hang in stupid ceremony upon the flaunting barbarisms of Europe, where mankind, What longer binds us to hang in stupid ceremony upon the flaunting barbarisms of Europe, where mankind, hurled in each generation round the circle of revolution, returns, in deluges of blood and hearths incarnadined with domestic slaughter, to souse again into the off-trodden mire of

## THE ELECTION OF POPE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON ATLAS.

ROME. JUNE 19, 1846. The nine days' funeral honors rendered to the deceased Pope were concluded on the 13th by a Latin eulogy, delivered by Bishop Rosant. Four days previous, the body had been removed to the vaults, and a magnificent temporary mauso-leum erected in the centre of St. Peter's, directly under the dome. It was at least forty feet high, and on different gradations were scores of lighted wax candles, paintings represen ing the principal events of his life, and statues eml what it should have been, for Temperance and Justice had prominent places. On the sides were Latin inscriptions, that

> GREGORIO . XVI . PONT MAX PARENTI . PVBLICO ISTA . PVNEBRA .

lowards the door reading thus :

Meanwhile a large body of workmen had put up a board fence, at least fifteen feet high, around the spartments in the Quirinal Palace, to be occupied by the Electoral College of Cardinals, and built up the outside windows with bricks and nortar, so as to effectually prevent all communication. The 14th was cold and rainy, yet a large concourse the church of St. Sylvestre to see the fifty-one Cardinals start in procession, preceded by the papal crucifix, and escorted by a large military force, all the clergy chanting the anthem Veni, Creator. After they had taken possession of the apartments destined to be their prison until after the election was consummated, the diplomatic corps were admitted to make their final communications, and it is said that Count Rossi declared, in the name of his master Louis Philippe, that the French Government would in no case use their veto, for they were powerful enough not to require it; but at the same time he impressed upon the minds of the Cardinals the troubled state of Italy, and warned them that an unwise choice might call in the Austrian and French troops. At ten o'clock a bell was rung as a signal of departure; at half past ten the master of ceremonies walked through the corridors, warning all off who remained, with extra omnes, and at eleven the door was closed, the keys being in the possession of the marshal of the conclave, commanding a guard of 2,000 men.

The provisions of the imprisoned Electors were carried to the door, and passed in by a revolving drawer, after having been thoroughly examined, for fear they might centain some information. All anticipated a sitting of at least a fortnight; but on the evening of Monday a signal was given within, to the guard and loungers in the ante-room, signifying that an election that the desired and the desired and the election was consumer.

the guard and loungers in the ante-room, signifying that an election had been completed, while the revolving drawer brought out a suit of the fortunate candidate's clothes, that his brought out a suit of the fortunate candidate's ciothes, that his pontifical robes might be prepared. Now, as all the Cardinals wore the same dress, the only clue was the size; the shoe was very small—it was recollected that Cardinal Gizzi had a tiny foot, and in an hour all Rome knew that he was Pope, while

foot, and in an hour all Rome knew that he was Pope, while couriers left to carry the news to his family.

But there were other Cardinals who had small feet, and one of them, the Bishop of Imola, had received a majority, after several ballottings. The heads of the various orders went to his seat, and the oldest asked, "Acceptansne electionem de te canonice factam in sammum pontificem?" "I accept," was the reply, and instantaneously the canopies over the chairs of the other Cardinals fell by machinery, that of the Pope alone remaining. He selected the name of Pius IX, and was the youngest Cardinal in the college, having been born in 1792, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, where he was christened Joran Maria Mastal Ferral. Inheriting the title of Count with a handsome fortune, he was one of the most fashionable young men at Rome; but, when about twenty-one, was disappointed in a love affair and took orders. He was placed over the Tata Giovanni, a charitable hospital founded by a over the *Tata Giovanni*, a charitable hospital founded by a master mason for the destitute members of his craft, and in the reign of Pius VII. sent as auditor of the Papal Legation to Chili, being the only Cardinal living who has been on the American continent. Returning, he was placed at the head of the largest hospital in Rome, in 1827 received the mitre, and in 1832 was transferred to the Bishopric of Imola. He was named Cardinal in 1840, and I must say that I have not

was named Cardinal in 1840, and I must say that I have not heard a whisper against his character.

On the morning of the 16th the place of the Quirinal was literally packed with people, watching the centre walled-up window which looked out upon the balcony. About half-past nine it was knocked down from within, and Cardinal Rianio Sforza, coming to the front of the balcony, said in a loud voice: "Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum; Papam habemus eminentissimum ac reverendissimum dominum Magnum; with impossuit nomen Puus Noven." Stepping habemus eminentissimum ac recerendissimum dominum Mastal, qui sibi imposuit nomen Plus Novea." Stepping one side, the Pore appeared in his pontifical robes, resplendent with embroidery, borne in a chair on men's shoulders. The tiara was on his head, and behind him two attendants, carrying the flabelli, or peacock-feather fans. When he had arrived at the front of the balcony, he rose up, stretched forth his arms, which until then were crossed upon his breast, and uttered a prayer, of which the following translation was made by an American prelate:

by an American prelate:

"May the holy apostles Peter and Paul, in whose power and authority we place confidence, intercede for us with the Lord. We ask, through the prayers and merits of the blessed Mary, ever virgin, of the blessed John the Baptist, of the blessed apostles, and all the saints, that the Almighty God may have merey upon you, and that, all your sins being forgiven, Jesus Christ would bring you to eternal life. May the almighty and mereiful Lord bestow upon you indulgence, absolution, and remission of all your sins, opportunity of true and fruitful repentance, hearts ever penitent, and amendment of life, grace, and consolution of the Holy Ghost, and final perseverance of good works."

He then extended his right hand in front and on either side, naking the sign of the cross, after the mention of each of the Trinity, as he continued :

"And may the blessing of Almighty God, Father, + Son, + and Holy Ghost, + descend upon you and remain forever.

The kneeling crowd received this benediction with a rev rential awe that actually imparted itself to the spectators, and, take it altogether, it was as solemn a sight as I recollect to have witnessed.